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Monday, November 9, 1908.

Also we are to feel grateful that the
day of explanation is past.

The oftener it is printed, the better
it looks. Meaning the word, "Boost!"

About the time a man concludes that
gambling is wicked is when he loses.

However, Mr. Hisgen is not out of a
job, as his axle-grease factory is still
open to him.

By this time Castro should be able
to display quite a collection of royal
autographs.

When Nat Goodwin said he would
never marry again, he probably meant
after this time.

Much of the money won on election
betting is being spent for swell din-
ners—by the other fellows.

"Figures never lie," it is said; but
that does not prevent many a defeated
candidate from wishing they would.

But the young ladies apparently did
not permit any man to become lost on
Saturday for the want of being prop-
erly tagged.

Great renewal of activity is reported
along all lines, not omitting increase
in the membership of the Down-and-
Out Club.

Some persons constantly complain
that they are unable to get along well
in the world. Why don't they walk to
the right?

By all means the State should not
lag behind the progress shown by pri-
vate enterprise, so let's have a splen-
did capitol building.

The price of railway stock appears
to greatly depend upon whether or not
the railway in question is on Mr. Har-
rison's visiting list.

Uncle Joe Cannon is elected beyond
doubt, and it would now require con-
siderable argument to convince him
that the country is not quite safe again.

Of course, the young lady may de-
clare that she eats no more than a
bird; but the price of that bird makes
a considerable hole in the pocketbook.

Members of either of the two big
parties can consistently say, "I told
you so," if they have reference to their
predictions that Bill would be elected.

President-elect Taft is now resting
in the mountains of Virginia, opening
his recreation with a game of golf—
which presumably suited him to a ten.

Doubtless Commander Peary, the
Arctic explorer, wishes that he could
as readily discover what he is after as
does the man who is looking for trou-
ble.

Besides, if you begin right now to
prepare a warm welcome for the Grand
Army veterans who are coming here
next August, you will feel a satisfac-
tion that nothing else you do can bring.

Edmund Heller, who has been se-
lected to accompany President Roosevelt
on his African expedition, says that he
goes to supply advice. But if he is to
supply it only upon Mr. Roosevelt's de-
mand, he will not be kept very busy.

Chancellor Day is credited with hav-
ing said that "the day of the big stick
is over." But some significance at

tributes to the fact that when he made
the statement he was safely on board
a steamship just starting for Europe.

THE COMING GOVERNOR'S PLANS.

Governor-Elect Spry is said to have
formulated the following points as the
aspirations he will work to in his ad-
ministration:

1. The completion of a State capitol
before 1912.
2. Development of the arid lands of
the State through the State Land Board.
3. Extension of the high school system
to the outside counties.
4. Proper legislative revision of the
State revenue laws, and careful consid-
eration of the same by a commission.
5. Better control of insurance matters
in the State.
6. Strengthening of juvenile courts,
and legislation looking toward the bet-
terment of boyhood.

The first of these points is a worthy
one; agitation for it has been fairly
begun by the Real Estate Association
of this city, and the sentiment here is
unanimous in favor. It is to be hoped
that this unanimity may pervade the
whole State.

The second proposition must first
suppose the purification of the board.
There ought to be a searching investiga-
tion of the past proceedings of this
board, in view of current stories of
graft, collusion, and jobbery in its
loans and activities, and the element
of self-seeking eliminated, so that the
public interests alone shall be the dom-
inant note. With this cleansing pre-
supposed, and unselfish, intelligent de-
votion to duty ensured by the character
of the board's membership, this point
is also a good one.

3. The extension of high schools to
the outside counties is already so well
advanced that it is not easy to see
what the Governor could do by way of
help. Ample opportunities now exist
for the opening of high schools where
the people want them, and they are
quite generally diffused throughout the
State. But it is commendable in all
to have good will in this cause, and
though there may not be much that a
Governor can do in forwarding this
good work, it is pleasant to know that
the coming Governor is well disposed
toward it.

4. The State Constitution is very
rigid on this question of taxation and
revenue. It is so far behind the times,
so grievously lacking in the fair re-
quirements of scientific economy, that
we fear that the new Governor will
find himself hemmed in as by an un-
yielding wall. The true business in
this would be to have expert counsel
in the framing of a State revenue sys-
tem, and submit it as a constitutional
amendment, expunging altogether our
primitive and ineffective revenue sys-
tem, and giving us one that would af-
ford ample revenue for the State with-
out any direct tax on property values
or on the assessment roll.

5. Until something more definite is
given, it is impossible to know what
this means. If it is only to give em-
ploy to another official, the public is
not likely to get much benefit. But if
a better system of dealing with insur-
ance is desired, let us have a statement
of what is defective now, and the rem-
edies proposed.

6. This is much needed and is cer-
tainly commendable. Always provided,
that the measures proposed are non-
partisan and fair, and no violence is
done to the rights of persons or of mu-
nicipalities. It is not fair, for instance,
to undertake to compel a city to pay
for county administration, as the ex-
isting legislation undertakes to do.
Progress along this line, to be effective
and welcome, must be based on justice
and the due observance of right prin-
ciples. The old idea of charity, that it
is a violent desire on the part of A to
compel B to help C must be dropped;
and if B is to help C he must be left
to do it in his own way, and to the
extent that he desires, and not be un-
der the compulsion of A in the matter.

On the whole, the programme is a
pretty good-looking one, and, if carried
out in sincerity and good faith, with
a due regard to the rights of all con-
cerned, it is likely to afford a sound
foundation for a desirable administra-
tive programme.

ITS VAIN DENIALS.

It is not easy to see what the church
organ expects to gain by its continued
denial of church interference in poli-
tics and the control of the votes of
church people by the Mormon eccle-
siastics. The facts are so plain that in-
telligent Mormons are ashamed and dis-
gusted to see their church organ put
in such brazen denials of the truth.
One of these offered a protest (which
we reproduce on this page) to the
church organ against its folly in de-
nying what everybody knows to be
true; but that organ refused to print
the protest. On the contrary, it came
along with another denial that there
was any church influence used at the
recent election. This in face of the
fact that the president of the church
at the October conference came out
openly in support of the "Republican"
delegation in Congress; in defiance of
the fact that the six presidents of
stakes in this city and county met and
decided that the votes of their people
must be cast for the local "Republi-
can" ticket, all of these presidents as-
suming as a certainty that these Mor-
mon voters would cast their ballots as
directed; and ignoring the declaration
in the Sixteenth ward meeting house,
by Nephi L. Morris, one of these presi-
dents, that any Mormon Democrat who
might refuse to desert his party alle-
giance and vote for the "Republican"
candidates, according to the "counsel"
of these six presidents, would by such
refusal be "a traitor to his church."

Now, all that looks like irrefutable
proof of church interference in politics.
Yet the Deseret News, the church
organ, without in the least questioning
the facts as given, denies that this

constitutes church interference in poli-
tics. It would, therefore, be of inter-
est to have a statement from the church
organ of what it would call church in-
fluence in politics. If all this is not
getting into politics, what would the
church have to do to get in? But what-
ever fanciful or abnormal dedication
the church organ may have for it, that
is the sort of thing, done by church
officials, that Americans mean when they
speak of church influence in poli-
tics, and that is what they have de-
termined must cease.

HOW KNIGHT NAILED SMOOT.

So I told my father that I should strike
out for myself. I went to work for \$1 a
day in the Provo co-operative store, sack-
ing grain and dried fruit and moving
barrels and boxes in the warehouse. I
overheard my father say to the manager,
"There is a new experience for Reed, but
he will not get tired of it. I told him
I said to myself, 'I'll stick until I
have that man's job'—meaning the man-
ager. And I did, nor had I long to wait."
Reed Smoot to James B. Morrow at
Washington, March 28, 1908.

I know some people with whom I am
well acquainted—whom I have known for
many years. When they were small they
thought when they grew up they would
be superintendents of big institutions. I
have heard some people tell this until I
rang in my ears like a saw. You have
heard this yourself and Reed Smoot tells
everybody about it. Now, the first money
I knew him to make (understand I know
this) was the giving of orders on the Co-
op store so that I could get some goods
I wanted. And then he told me that he
traded anywhere else and then once a
month he would go around and draw 10
per cent. from the store on account of
giving the people those store orders. I
do not know what he did with this 10
per cent. but it was the first money I
ever knew him to make. Of that I am
sure.

I have known him about as long as
anybody has. I bought the old Co-op
store, and after I bought it he wanted
to give him 10 per cent. for sending
customers to me and I told him I would
not be a party to that kind of business.
He said that he would go to some other
store and give his orders. I told him
I did not care, that I was not going to
be a party in that kind of transaction
and take some poor man's wages. Speech
of Hon. Jesse Knight at Provo, November
5, 1908.

During the course of the interview
which Reed Smoot gave to Mr. Mor-
row at Washington, and which was
printed in the Cleveland Plain Dealer,
the apostle made several such "mod-
est" statements as that quoted by us,
intended to display his youthful busi-
ness shrewdness, industry, and persev-
erance. He endeavored to give out the
impression that he had risen in the
world of business and finance solely
through "hard licks" upon his own
account, and by means of a persistent
effort to turn a penny here and there—
honestly, of course. But Apostle Smoot
even spoiled his own pretty picture by
confessing that about his first determi-
nation in a business sense was to get
another man's position—he selfishly
made up his mind to work unceasingly
to take the manager's place away from
him. This is probably the first re-
corded evidence of his sordidness and
reckless lack of consideration for
others that has appeared. It is a good
index to his character as it has been
developed in later years.

But, as "Uncle" Jesse Knight said
in his speech at Provo, there is no
other man in Utah who knows the
Smoot disposition as well as he; and
persons who are acquainted with both
these men will not feel any hesitation
concerning the matter of whose word
is entitled to greatest reliance. Ac-
cepting Mr. Knight's testimony for it,
Reed Smoot early went into training
to fit himself for his present hierarchi-
cal position, whose chief occupation
is robbery of the poor and deception
of the Mormon toiler into belief that
he is the better off for the misleading.
Smoot, however, was not alone in the
particular practice described by Mr.
Knight—it was a common habit among
the high priests. These men, as a
rule, were the owners or managers of
nearly all the mercantile and manufac-
turing institutions in Utah for many
years. At first they paid their em-
ployees in titling orders, which they
purchased at a discount and paid out
at face value. When an employee
needed cash for some special purpose
which could not be served with the
titling scrip, he was obliged to sell
his paper pay at sixty or sixty-five
cents on the dollar in order to get the
coin. And—shameful as it may seem
—sometimes it was the employer who
purchased the discounted scrip, turn-
ing right around and again paying it
out to the same employee on the very
next pay day at its face value. After
some years Gentile business concerns
increased in number here, and the su-
periority of the pay given to employees
by these institutions caused the
wronged Mormons to open their eyes
and to begin to agitate for some im-
provement in the character of their
own compensation. This resulted in
the issuance of store orders in part
and titling scrip to fill out. The man-
ner of procedure in the store-order
matter was for the employer to write
his check for an amount ten per cent
less than the face value of the store
orders required to "pay off," and then
to issue them at full value. And even
at that the Mormon serfs imagined
themselves to be very well off in those
days.

It appears that this is the sort of
game conducted by Reed Smoot—
thrifty Reed—when he was establish-
ing the foundations of his fortune.
Another means by which he grew in
wealth was to sell bad liquor to the
men and youths of his home town;
because he told Mr. Morrow at Wash-
ington that about the first money he
had saved up—by robbing his em-
ployees, as Mr. Knight explains—he
put into drug store stock. So that he
robbed the saints of the money with
which to establish himself in the liquor
business, and then robbed them more
grievously by taking their good money
for an inferior quality of intoxicant.

And this is the man who seeks to
have a religious body sustain him as
a "prophet, seer, and revelator," and
who demands that a political organiza-

tion support him for the highest office
in the gift of the State. The whole
business is a disgrace to the commu-
nity and a blasphemy of the Almighty.
The people have it within their power
to squelch Smoot and to wipe out his
religious hypocrisy and his political
treason. But the question is, how long
it is going to take the people to make
up their minds to do it.

TWADDLE IN NEW YORK.

A number of the newspapers of New
York are indulging in rhapsodies over
the re-election of Governor Hughes,
that look, so far as print can be made
to look, like fanciful caricatures of a
fine portrait. The following from the
New York Tribune is a sample of the
sort of thing to which we refer.

Many reasons for congratulation occur
to the mind rejoicing in Governor
Hughes's splendid victory. The winner
himself is to be congratulated upon his
highly-deserved triumph. The Republican
party is to be congratulated upon the
possession of so great a son. The State
is to be congratulated upon the reten-
tion of so valuable a servant. But it
seems, most of all, that the people of
the State deserve congratulation upon
the high quality of citizenship they have
displayed. Mr. Bryan asked, "Shall the
people rule?" In the election of Mr.
Hughes they have ruled, and they have
demonstrated again, and in a new and
striking manner, that they are fit to rule
excellently fit to rule. They have
shown their appreciation of the highest
qualities in public life, intellectual and
moral leadership of a superior variety.
High idealism and an unending adhe-
sion to principle, unselfish devotion to the public in-
terest and a courageous defiance of every
force opposed to it, a fine faith in reason
and a steadfast refusal to stoop to any
demagogic act. Men went about the
State saying that a man exhibiting these
qualities would be a good citizen for public life,
but the people have shown that he was
not too good for them, that no one like
him could be too good for them. They
have shattered the old illusion that in
aiming high in public life there is dan-
ger of going over the people's heads, and
have thereby tremendously encouraged
the faith of every one who believes in the
people and popular government.

Now, if Governor Hughes had run
away ahead of his ticket; if his vote
had demonstrated him to be the idol
of the voters, the man whose deeds and
strength, then that sort of rhapsody
would have been complacently in order.
It would have fitted the case as a glove
the hand.

But no such conditions are seen in
Hughes's favor, from the vote. On the
contrary, he ran about 125,000 behind
Taft in the vote; and it was expected
all the time that this would be about
the result. To laud the people of New
York, therefore, for their appreciation
of Hughes is about as if one should
say that the father who takes his boy
out to the woodshed and gives him a
severe flogging does so because of
his high regard for what the boy has
been doing.

Governor Hughes deserves all the
good things that ever have been said
in his favor. He is the ideal public-
spirited, unselfish, high-minded execu-
tive. He believes unreservedly in the
people; he is sure that they will al-
ways do right if they are given the
opportunity. His strength in this has
been in showing them their opportu-
nity. He has never played the dema-
gogue nor the small politician. He
has steadfastly refused to make
"deals" with anybody. Even where
his heart has been set upon carrying
any special measure of public policy,
he has steadily declined to pay for
votes of legislators in his favor, by
entering into any combine, involving
patronage or any other form of trade.
He has put the question squarely be-
fore the Legislature on its merits, and
on that alone; and he has given un-
swerving reasons why the measure
should be enacted. He has been a con-
stant surprise to the old-style politician,
who usually expects to get some return,
in patronage or otherwise, for his sup-
port of any proposition that anybody
else wants. No such expectation was
pandered to by Governor Hughes; and
the fact that he could bring such popu-
lar pressure to bear upon the members
as to compel them to vote for reform
measures was a startling shock to
them. They resented it and were op-
posed to Governor Hughes's nomina-
tion, feeling that he would be slaugh-
tered mercilessly by his own party at
the polls. And he was knifed terribly.
Nothing but the phenomenal landslide
for Taft pulled him through. To
claim, therefore, that the re-election of
Hughes was an exhibition of high citi-
zenship by New Yorkers, is about as
logical as it would be to cite the escape
of some precious article that was car-
ried along in a cyclone as proof posi-
tive that the cyclone had come along
for the express purpose of preserving
the treasure intact. That sort of talk
won't do. The fact is, that the voters
of New York deserve censure for not
rallying to Hughes and giving him the
greatest vote of the day; not praise
for so voting as to leave him 125,000
behind his party's Presidential plural-
ity.

A Wichita (Kansas) police judge says
that had whiskey is killing off the
drunkards there. Must be fearfully
bad stuff, that Kansas booze, in view
of the fact that a drunkard is mighty
hard to kill.

To find the best definition of the
term, "Beaten to a frazzle," see the
official returns.

Dyspepsia is our national ailment. Bur-
dock Blood Bitters is the national cure for
it. It strengthens stomach membranes,
promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies
the blood, builds you up.

Any skin itching is a temper-tester.
The more you scratch the more it itches.
Doan's Ointment cures piles, eczema—any
skin itching. At all drug stores.
"I have been somewhat costive, but
Doan's Regulets gave just the results de-
sired. They act mildly and regulate the
bowels perfectly." George B. Krause, 306
Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.
A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Ecler-
ic Oil. Strongest, cheapest, pleasantest
devised. A household remedy in America
for 35 years.

The Church Organ's Unworthy Denials

Salt Lake Herald.

Editor the Deseret Evening News:—
As a young man interested in the wel-
fare of the community, I write you,
with apologies, in regard to the leading
editorial in last evening's (Thursday's)
issue: I wish to state frankly that I
think the statements made and therein
contained unworthy of the organ of this
great church. Fairness encourages
fairness in the other party, but its op-
posite breeds hate and unfairness.

Since we know that there was a con-
certed action of church authorities
within Salt Lake county to influence
their people to down the party of ex-
tremes, we feel chagrined to find the
News denying the whole matter on the
ground that no effort was made "to
further any party's principles as
against another." And furthermore,
we are proud to state that there was
this concerted action. Mormon people
are neither mules nor fools. They had
all the reason in the world for uniting
against such merciless onslaught as
was made by certain few "American"
party leaders and by their organ.

My bishop came to me and said that
as my bishop he would like me to vote
the "American" party. He explained the
meetings held by the priesthood, and
that members of all and of no parties
had unanimously spoken and agreed to
unite, and to ask the saints to unite.
It was agreed to speak openly, and to
let the saints know from the pulpit in
Sunday meetings and in regular priest-
hood meetings these sentiments. This,
I told him, was fair and square and in
the open, mild and fully justified by
conditions. He said this programme
was for this election only, and was to
be understood as an unusual procedure.
This same instruction was given also
in last meeting the Sunday before elec-
tion.

So he and we got out and worked
under this enthusiasm. The leaders of
the party of abuse had gone too far.
Even American party voters told us
our course was fully justified on ac-
count of fool utterances made.

But Mr. Editor, let's not deny the
condition, even though certain phases
seem to offer a way out. We don't
want to be denied. And why should we?
We want it recognized. Let it be
recognized as an unusual procedure,
brought about by unusual extremes,
and so justified, and only so justified;
and not to be adopted as proper pro-
cedure under normal circumstances.
Be fair and the fairness that lies in
other people, sleeping, but not dead,
will rise in majesty to meet your own.
When I read The Tribune's comment
on your editorial I could only feel sorry
for the ground they have for recent
ment. The spirit in the Herald's edi-
torial this morning prompted this let-
ter. Ever your well wisher,

L. B. BALL.

Salt Lake, Nov. 6, 1908.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY.

Fear not, nor falter,
O hearts strong and true;
Be bold, steadily on, justified by
"Neath the red, white and blue.
More lips than you dream of
Are praying for you.

O'er our fair state is creeping
A hierarchy's trail,
And the shadows of the hierarchy
We bid you "all hail!"
The brave will stand by you,
Though cowards may fail.

Shall the glorious blithright
Our dead fathers won,
Be sold to the hierarchy
For his pleasures and fun;
And their labor of love
Be forever undone?

Aye! never—no, never!
We hear you reply:
While the shout of the people
Goes up to the sky,
For the freedom once won
We will live! We will die!

No room for the hierarchy
Of plums and sin,
With his evil wiles creeping
Our pure homes within.
The battle is now on;
The patriots shall win!

Aye! the battle is on!
To the front bring our flag,
Shall it drop in the sight
Of the hierarchy's pack?
Or ever in the dust
Shall its proud splendor drag?

True men! wives and mothers
Are praying for you;
That your arms may be nerve
And your deeds may be true.
That your hearts may be strong,
"Neath the red, white and blue."
—H. H. H.

November 5, 1908.

RIGHT, NOT MIGHT.

Not to the victors give we glory,
Not to the fight that is won,
Can that battle be most worthy
That we know is ill done.

Triumph now you hold, and gaily
Plant your banners to the wind;
But the conquest stained and grimy
Is not one that ere can bind.

Do you think your brothers wholly
Made as sheep to drive and herd?
Principles of right are holy
Greater far than merely word.

Stand together, then, my brothers!
Be not weak in the right;
Fold not now your arms, my sisters,
Lift your heads and see the light.

Light that streams across the future,
Opening up the darkened page;
Showing how mistakes may further
The cause of "Right" is what we wage.

Americans shall eye be freemen—
For their church must they be bound?
Nay! for precepts are surely human,
Lift thou then the tocsin sound!

Sit you down, oh men of Utah,
Hold communion with your soul;
Shall another blind your brain, and
Do the thinking for the whole?

Shall ye be as puppets working
Just the way the wires are pulled?
Shall your teachers say, "We're guiding!"
Fall in line and be ye ruled?"

Will you bow in meek submission?
Shall you claim from off your brow?
Say ye are machines, your mission
But to vote as they allow?

Men are yet then surely, truly,
This defeat is not in vain,
Lift your heads! behold the glory:
Sunlight cometh after rain.

Darkness may not always shroud you,
Dark in gloom and in the night;
Lift your heads, the crown is high you,
"Right" or "Might" will yet avail.

Nov. 4, 1908. JENNIE SCOTT.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Subscribe for The Tribune and
Get all the News

Interesting Complications of a Polygamist

California Christian Advocate.

A millionaire polygamist of Hong
Kong, China, sailed into port through
the Golden Gate, bringing two wives.
The authorities held him to an account-
ing, referring the case to Washington.
The federal authorities decided against
him, so he was compelled to send one
of his wives back to China. This is
remarkable, considering that we have
at least one distinguished "citizen"
in this country with eleven wives and
forty-two children. We have at least
one United States senator whose chief
business is the promotion of polygamy.
It is a miracle that a government
which kowtows to a Utah polygamist
millionaire will ruthlessly turn down a
poor old millionaire from Hong Kong.
How can the Chinese moral philosopher
understand this sort of policy? There
is only one answer. One millionaire
polygamist is a long-whiskered saint
and can vote, and by his magic wand
can cast the solid vote of 100,000 other
voters. The other poor old fellow is
already headed for the scrap heap, and
is sadly defective in political magnet-
ism. We are heartily glad that Uncle
Sam had enough rudimentary sense of
decency to rebuke even the Hong
Kong millionaire polygamist. The
statesmen that trifle with the con-
science of a nation, as the statesmen
did who forgot their country, forgot
the honor of their homes, ignored the
highest duty of policy. The case of
Smoot, should be defeated and
retired to private life. What face can
any of these so-called statesmen have
in advocating any law for the sup-
pression of polygamy? Whether they
know it or not, the Smoot promoters
have betrayed and profaned the most
sacred citadel of the nation. America
has but one sacred shrine, one protect-
ed altar, one spot declared divine on
earth, the family circle. Instead of
protecting, magnifying and recognizing
the sacredness of womanhood, the
purity of motherhood, the innocence
of girlhood and childhood, these alleged
statesmen, really politicians of a low
grade, demagogues in fact, betrayed
the home they were sworn to protect.
It was not a sudden impulse, but an
act at the end of a long investigation,
in which evidence of the most convin-
cing sort had to be trampled down. The
act was in defiance of the womanhood
of America. The Ethiopian may change
his skin, the leopard her spots, but the
ashes and sackcloth of Nineveh would
scarcely be sufficient to work repen-
tance as deep as the roots of this Smoot
wrong. This affront to decency may
be covered up and hidden from the
public, but let those political trimmers
know that